

# BLANTON IS CALLED OFF BY BROTHERHOOD LEADERS

## BLANTON FALLS IN FAYT AFTER REBUKE IN HOUSE; VOTE TO EXPEL HIM FALLS

**Collapse Follows Sting- ing Arraignment by Speaker Gillett.**

**HE DEFENDS STAND. ON RECORD LETTER**

**Impassioned Plea Pre- serves Seat, But Cen- sure Is Unanimous.**

Still fighting to preserve a vestige of the bravado he had shown in defending himself against impeachment, Representative Thomas L. Blanton, Texas, accepted a stinging rebuke from Speaker Gillett, turned and walked into the room of the House of Representatives and there fainted away. One of the most dramatic scenes ever enacted upon the floor of the House of Representatives had been brought to a close. Thomas L. Blanton.

Members of the House rushed to the assistance of the prostrate Representative. They placed him on a couch which was moved to a less conspicuous part of the room but upon regaining consciousness Blanton jumped to his feet, waving away those who attempted to restrain him. His strength again gave out and he fell back into the arms of the Speaker.

After the motion to expel the Texas Representative had been defeated by only eight votes Representative Garrett, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution to censure him and this motion was carried with no one voting against it.

**Censured By Gillett.**

In the hush that fell upon the House, itself almost a censure, the sergeant-at-arms escorted Blanton to the bar of the House where Speaker Gillett pronounced upon him the censure of the House. The Speaker condemned him for his causing to be printed in the Congressional Record, language which was unfit to print.

"You realized when you had those remarks inserted in the record that they would never have been allowed to pass on the floor of this House," the Speaker declared, emphasizing the fact that the Congressional Record goes into thousands of homes where it is read by women and children.

**Would Scatter Record.**

This was when he informed Representative Longworth, of Ohio, that if he had funds he would have copies of the Record put in the hands of every male voter in Longworth's district, and in the hands of voters everywhere.

His refusal to apologize, he said, was based on the belief that he had done no wrong.

**Shouts With Clenched Fists.**

Here Blanton's voice rose to a shout, and he faced the chamber with clenched fists.

"But do you think that when I have a conscientious feeling that I have done my duty that I would buy my office at any such price?"

Blanton was vehement in denouncing the accusations which had been spread broadcast against him.

"This is what the people of my native land read," he said, reading from a newspaper. "Talk of punishment! No man who ever went on the scaffold has been punished more than I."

## Blanton Long Foe Of Union Labor, And 'Black Listed'

Blanton has long been regarded as the implacable enemy of organized labor.

His brief autobiography in the Congressional Directory, material for which was presumably furnished by him, says: "Having refused to obey the commands of organized labor and making an uncompromising fight against anarchy and autocratic domination of government labor unions, was placed at the head of a black list for defeat by Samuel Gompers and the American Federation of Labor, but in the Democratic primary election on July 24, 1920, defeated his opponents . . . and in the general election on November 2, 1920, was re-elected to the Sixty-seventh Congress . . ."

## HARDING'S SPEECH ON RACE EQUALITY ROILS DEMOCRATS

### Southern Senators Call It "Unfortunate," "Ill-Timed," "A Blow."

President Harding's plea in the heart of the South for political equality of the negro aroused Southern Democrats of the Senate who denounced it yesterday in interviews.

Criticism of the President's address came chiefly from Senators of the South. Harrison of Mississippi, of Alabama, and McKellar of Tennessee, who pronounced it "ill-conceived," "unfortunate" and "a blow to white civilization."

**"A Great Pity," Says Watson.**

"If the published reports of the President's speech at Birmingham are correct," said Senator Watson, "I very much regret that he made it. It is a great pity that the President of the United States should accept an invitation to speak in such Southern States as Georgia and Alabama and then make a speech which is all about the negro."

**"Does the governor of Alabama, who endorsed the President's lamentable speech, think that Alabama should have a negro governor instead of a white man like himself?"**

**"A Blow," Says Harrison.**

Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, characterized the President's proposal of racial political equality as unfortunate, and added:

"I believe in giving the negro every right under the law to which he is entitled, but to encourage the negro who, in some States, as in my own, exceeds the white population, to take through every political avenue to be placed upon an equality with the whites is a blow to the white civilization of this country that will take years to combat."

**"Not Called For," Says McKellar.**

"It is unfortunate," said Senator McKellar, of Tennessee, "that the President should have seen fit to discuss in the very heart of the black belt the race question on his first trip South after his election to the Presidency. There is no demand for a discussion of the racial question at this time. The address will necessarily start a racial controversy at a time in our history when we ought to give all our time and attention to the economic questions of vital concern to all our people. President Harding cannot make the negro equal to the white man either economically or politically. If he has mapped out this task for himself he will be disappointed, however much he may desire to do so. No man can do the impossible. God Almighty has heretofore organized and directed this work, and I doubt if he will allow any man to interfere and take charge of it at this late day."

## Foch to Reach District Tonight At Ten o'Clock

Thousands Will Greet Great War Leader at Union Station.

Thousands of people, including representatives of the Federal government, members of the different diplomatic corps, high army officials and delegations from each of the Washington posts of the American Legion will greet Ferdinand Foch, generalissimo of the allied armies, on his arrival in Washington at 10 o'clock tonight.

The great French war hero will land at New York this morning and after a brief reception in that city will come directly here. The Presidential suite has been reserved for Gen. Foch at the New Willard where he will stay until he leaves Washington Sunday morning at 9:30 for the American Legion convention in Kansas City.

It is expected that the general will return to Washington in time to participate in the observance at Arlington Cemetery on Armistice Day and will probably remain here for some time afterward.

The marshal will be accompanied to Washington by Gen. Pershing, who is arriving in New York today on the George Washington. When the renowned Frenchman steps from his train at Union Station he will pass through a lane of several hundred overseas veterans of the American Legion. A squadron of cavalry from Fort Myer will escort the party to the Willard.

Marshall Foch will be presented to Washington by Gen. Pershing, who is arriving in New York today on the George Washington. When the renowned Frenchman steps from his train at Union Station he will pass through a lane of several hundred overseas veterans of the American Legion. A squadron of cavalry from Fort Myer will escort the party to the Willard.

## FIGHTS IN STREETS ON ELECTION EVE IN NORTH DAKOTA

### Battle to Oust Nonpartisan League Marked With Bitterness.

**(Special to The Washington Herald.)**

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 27.—Today, the last before the voters of North Dakota go to the polls to decide whether Governor Lynn Frazier and his Non partisan League administration is to be ousted, saw street fights in many cities and towns as sensational eleventh-hour charges were made by the league and the Independent Voters' Association.

Tonight Attorney General Lemke, of the league, ended his campaign with a speech at the city hall, speaking from the platform upon which R. A. Nestos, I. V. A. candidate for governor, closed his campaign here last night.

## A DIAGNOSIS OF BUSINESS

### Beginning next Sunday

Where are we today in the business cycle?

Prosperity is just around the corner. Business, like history, is a repeater. Fat years and lean years follow each other in rotation. The laws governing the business cycle are as orderly as the movement of stars in their spheres.

No man has mastered the problem of forecasting business trends, but here and there are rare men who have penetrated it further than their fellows. Some of these men have put their experiences and observations on paper for readers of The Washington Herald. These articles, containing information vital to business men now, will appear daily for the next two weeks, beginning Sunday, October 30.

**The Washington Herald**

## SHANGHAI KEY TO SOURCE OF RAW MATERIAL

Rich Supplies of Manchuria and Corea Must Flow Through Tsingtao.

## PASSIVE CONQUEST ACCOMPLISHED FACT

### Japanese Capital So Well Diversified Commercial Control Assured.

**Third of a series by Mr. Kinsey, who has been in the Orient with Maj. Gen. Wood this summer and whose observations for observation of the Japanese attitude and purposes have, therefore, been exceptional.**

**By PHILIP KINSLEY.**

China will present Shantung to the Washington conference as its strongest case against Japan, unless Japan succeeds in getting this issue sidetracked for special arbitration.

The Chinese in the occupied peninsula, I was told in Shanghai, are quite hopeless of getting the Japanese out unless the other nations force Japan to keep its promises. China's best orators are preparing to take up the debate in Washington.

Shantung, Mongolia, Manchuria, Siberia, and the Far Eastern republic—these will form the chief subjects for consideration and agreement before the Pacific problems branch of the conference.

**Held by Japanese Arms.**

At present the Japanese have Shantung practically under martial law, and all business must be done through Japanese and in the Japanese way. Reports from there are that the Japanese are not dissatisfied with the present situation. They are disposed of quickly and the railroad situation is improved. But every one is determined to resist to have American government status fixed. What is wanted at Tsingtao is an international port, with common control of the wharves and godowns and a change in the railroad management.

Shantung means gold, salt, gypsum, hemp, coal, iron, copper, lead, peanuts and beef. In the background lie Manchuria and Corea. Shantung dominates Nonchuan and the rich Chihli province. Tsingtao, the former German stronghold in the Orient, with new railroad connections, may be the seat for much of the wealth of interior China. It should be a treaty port, and once the province is returned China undoubtedly would accede to that.

**Japs Are Fiscal Agents.**

The United States has little trade through there. What American business there is flows through Japanese hands. In 1920 only 74 of the 2,500 ocean steamers touching at Tsingtao were under the American flag. American locomotives are on the Shantung railway, but they were sold by Germany to the Japanese.

Even Mr. Wilson was dissatisfied with the award and made it plain that he gave in to Japan because he feared Japan would come into the league, which he considered paramount to all other considerations.

**Never Approved Shantung Deal.**

But America never ratified this award and never sanctioned the previous twenty-one demands under which, in 1915, Japan had forced concessions in Shantung. Neither have the Chinese people throughout the occupied territory agreed to it. Those treaties were signed under duress and in secret.

Under the peace treaty Japan was given in Shantung 355 miles of railway, two cables, coal mines and a seaport. Japan proceeded to consolidate, organize and develop on this basis. Nothing that Japan has ever done aroused China as this invasion of the birthplace of Confucius. It resulted in the boycott against Japanese goods which still is in force.

**How Japan Operates.**

Mr. Doyle recently spent a month in that province and gives this report:

"Today Tsingtao and the leased territory are under martial law. The rail line from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, which up to Japan's occupancy never saw a German soldier in uniform, is now patrolled by troops of the Imperial Japanese army with headquarters at Fangtze, four and a half hours by train from Tsingtao, and barracks at Kaimo, Fangtze, Changting, Fuchi and Tsinan. Tsinan is nearly 400 kilometers from Tsingtao."

"The military occupancy of the leased territory and the railway has been efficient and complete. Germany's excuse for planting soldiers all along the line is that 'China will not negotiate directly with us, so that the railway guard may be withdrawn.' When private German officers and men managed the Shantung railway the line was guarded by Chinese troops and German officers in uniform were not allowed to leave the Tsingtao district. Today the uniforms of Japanese officers and men almost is a part of the landscape."

**Meat of the Occasion.**

On the matter of discrimination Mr. Doyle reports:

"British, American and German business men have nothing but praise for the civil government here."

## HARDING MEETS WARM SUPPORT IN DIXIE CITIES

Crowds Cheer Him, Democratic Leaders Praise Stand.

## SAYS 'SEEK PEACE, MAINTAIN DEFENSE'

### President Expresses Hope For International Tranquility.

**ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 27.—**Despite his blunt lecture to the people of the South on the negro problem, President Harding has been greeted everywhere with tremendous cheering crowds.

Democratic political leaders wherever the President party went expressed approval of his declarations on the race question.

Thousands greeted the President on his arrival here today. Three hundred business men, who gave him a luncheon, at DuPont Hotel Club, applauded him. He received another ovation from the throng that gathered at Grady's Monument to hear his address.

**Streets Jammed.**

Crowds that had gathered about the monument had begun to disperse because it was feared a disarming rally would force the President to make his speech indoors. But later when the sun came out they reassembled. Streets about the monument were so jammed it was almost impossible to get within hearing distance. Hundreds of negroes were present.

Referring to the President's remarks on the race question, Clark Howell, Democratic National Committee man from Georgia, said: "It's what we've been preaching for twenty years."

**Declare Belief in Harding.**

Walker Lee, secretary to the mayor, declared dramatically before the President spoke at the DuPont Hotel Club luncheon. The business men rose to their feet cheering.

The President received a wildly enthusiastic reception at Columbus, Ga. Mrs. Harding was almost literally smothered by thousands of school children who showered flowers on her.

In his speech at the monument the President declared that America stands ready to help the world find the path toward peace.

**Peace, But Preparation.**

"Peace is preferable to war, and to train a world in the ways of peace is better than to prepare it for war," said the President. "I would not have you misconstrue. I believe it wholly consistent to preach peace and its triumphs in that convincing sincerity which an unselfish nation commands, and yet make sure about our proper defense. Manifestly, mankind is disposed to try that experiment. If, trying it, nations shall fail, it will be no fault of the United States of America. We are ready to offer a helping hand in the new path. We have tendered our invitation and the cordial acceptance which has come from every quarter leads to American hope for good results. We Americans have learned the lesson on both the national and world scale. We fought our war of sections in favor of peace and unity. Our peace project three times failed. We may hope that a like decision will be reached by a world reasoning amid the convictions which follow in the wake of a tragedy."

**Retains Independence.**

"It should not be needful for me to repeat that in whatever campaign we can make the establishment of a better order. We shall not surrender any of our national independence."

"America will be for Americans first, but it will never be a merely selfish America, imagining to prosper by the misfortunes of others. It will stand for the co-operation, the mutual helpfulness, the wide perceptions which mankind needs to cheer and speed it on the way to the brighter and better realm of peace restored and effectively assured, of progress resumed, and righteous aspirations impelling even greater achievements and ever higher attainments."

**Praises Henry W. Grady.**

The President paid tribute to Henry W. Grady, and compared him to Theodore Roosevelt, whose words he said were "as necessary as food and water to the nation as well as to the South."

Atlanta, Ga., Harding said, belongs to the nation as well as to the South.

He was his to understand and interpret the longing of the nation for a true and perfect reunion.

## Hungary Turns Chill Clavicle To K. Hapsburg

Former Emperor Seems To Be His Only Supporter.

**(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)**

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27.—Hungary outwardly, except for a few anti-monarchist demonstrations, bears little evidence of the crisis occasioned by former Emperor Karl's attempt to regain the throne, although the little emblems have been in a state of seething tension.

No enthusiasm is manifested by the Hungarians for Karl. Both officers and soldiers resent what they call the former emperor's attempt to expose their country to danger. Admiral Horthy's government is stronger than ever.

**A Bad Moment.**

By some it was stated that had counsel given to the former emperor persuaded him to choose a time for his coup when the signatures were still wet on the treaty between Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czechoslovakia providing for concerted action against Hungary if the Hapsburgs were restored.

The entire government and people, almost en masse, resented the return of Karl, which they felt jeopardized the peace of Europe, and even at the height of his success the former emperor only had 6,000 followers. When he landed at Odessa last Friday he mustered the troops of the garrison and induced them to take an oath of allegiance to him by producing a false telegram announcing that Regent Horthy had ordered them to do so.

**Clings to Claim.**

Karl has persisted in clinging to the throne like a drowning man clutching a straw. His Yanya, former Austrian minister to Mexico, who has been conducting negotiations with the former emperor for the government, returned to Budapest yesterday reporting that he had not been able to induce Karl to give up his claims.

However, the council of ambassadors has decided that Charles shall be interned on British ground in the Danube until his decision as to his final disposition.

## NOBODY WANTS OLD KING KARL; PAGE MR. ZERO

### America, for One, Prefers He Stay Across the Atlantic.

**(Special Cable to The Washington Herald.)**

BUDAPEST, Oct. 27.—That the United States has given the allies and the Hungarian government to understand that King Karl is not wanted in North or South America is reported today. The declaration of the American government is considered important as there has been a strong movement favoring sending the former Hungarian Kaiser to Brazil.

Meanwhile information from authoritative sources is that the grim walls of the Benedictine abbey and monastery at Tihany, on the heights of a rocky promontory jutting into Balaton Lake, today closed upon Karl and Zita.

**Broke, and Jailed.**

Here—where the Romans in Caesar's time sent their undesirable to be confined—the Horthy government has interned the acknowledged legitimate King and Queen of Hungary.

Karl is broke—absolutely penniless. He formerly remarked here that he felt he must earn a living for his family of seven children, and, as the only profession he knows is the king business, he felt that he was entitled to try to get his old job back.

**Who'll Pay the Butcher?**

The question is already arising as to who is going to foot the bills for Karl's big family. As there has been no settlement between himself and Austro-Hungary as to what constitutes his private property, he is now before a tribunal of the throne, he has had but little more than officer's pay.

The monarch's place of exile is a "bottle-neck" peninsula a mile wide which projects three miles into Lake Balaton (sometimes called the Platten Sea).

The crest of its cliff-like walls, 100 feet above the water, is crowned by the ancient Benedictine Abbey. It is all but surrounded by seaweed, and except for one small landing place is cut off from the world. It is easy to guard.

**Reported Weeping.**

The King and Queen have both broken down and it is reported that Karl has several times wept bitterly, declaring that he has been grossly deceived and shamefully betrayed.

## VOTE FOR CANCELLATION FOLLOWS LONG DEBATE ON LABOR BOARD POLICY

Orders to Withdraw the Strike Notice to Be Flashed Broadcast.

## WOULD NOT FIGHT GOVERNMENT, SAYS TRAINMEN'S CHIEF

"We would be fighting the government, and it is not and never has been our purpose to do this," W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said he and all the other union leaders would not fight the government.

The strike is off," said L. E. Sheppard, speaking for all of the train service organizations. "We have reached an agreement. The settlement is permanent and the terms will be announced by the railroad board tomorrow."

"We have decided that in calling the strike under present conditions that we would not be fighting the government, and we have declared our intention of enjoining further on our rights."

## FRENCH SENATE VOTES PREMIER CONFIDENCE, TOO

### Briand Now Has Approval of Both Houses For Trip.

**PARIS, Oct. 27.—**Premier Briand, having won the Senate to his side with far greater ease than he captured the Chamber of Deputies, has now received a clear mandate from both branches of the French Parliament to go to the Washington conference. The Senate's vote of confidence was 301 to 3.

European reaction to the chamber's sanction of his policies, the premier was in far better form and voice when he went before the senators. And even Raymond Poincare, who has consistently fought the idea of the premier leaving France, and who is one of Briand's bitterest opponents, applauded Briand's answer to his critics.

Only once was the premier interrupted. That was when Senator Dominique Delais—who is chronically hot-tempered—shouted, "we have no allies."

**France, Not Delays.**

"Considering your state of mind, you are destined never to have any allies," Briand retorted, "but France has them, even if maintenance of our agreement with England has sometimes been difficult."

"France must show the United States that however much we desire to reduce armaments, we not only must safeguard our own existence, but defend certain traditions of justice and law to which the fate of all humanity is bound."

**Will Return When Possible.**

"We will have a useful role to play," he said, "and joy in playing it in the midst of our friends. Our word may help to lift many of the fog that clouds the future. Therefore the day when we can return to France may be useful. I shall return as soon as possible."

Senator de Jouveval, editor of Le Matin, prepared the way for the premier's declaration.

"Because of Briand's courage," he said, "because he has a truly great soul, because he has the courage of the Atlantic now, does not offer the perils of war, still it is perilous for heads of governments."

The senate greeted this remark with laughter.

"I hope that France will not enter into any alliance in which America does not enter," the senator concluded.

**Outlines Policy.**

"France will do everything in her power to help in effecting limitation of armaments," Albert Sarraut, colonial minister and premier, declared. "France will do everything in her power to help in effecting limitation of armaments."